

Daily Eagle

THE PARIS SHOW.

French Satirists Have Their Laugh at Foreigners.

AMERICANS LET OFF EASILY.

"Herr Bierfas," "Milor," M. "Godam" and Mme. "Bistek" and Other Subjects of Joke—The Great Races—Boulangier Played Out.

THE tourist now finds Paris all alive; gayety rules the hour. Englishmen, Americans, Germans, Frenchmen and Russians laugh at the Orientals and at each other, and the gay Parisians laugh at all, not neglecting to "tear in the little old dollar," as they say at Vassar college. Seven successive generations of Englishmen (since the time of James II) have sneered at the French as ignorant of the true principles of liberty; and as many generations of Frenchmen have laughed at the English for their avowed want of taste and insular prejudice. With the former it is the "frog eater," the latter Frenchman, "Johnny Crapaud" and "Madame Boba," while the latter personage is the English as "Monsieur Godam," "Milor," "Madame Bistek" and other terms indicative of the coarse and gross, and they are still at it.

The English are there in crowds and spending their money with a freedom that seems recklessness to the French, and yet the illustrated papers are pattered all over with caricatures. The Americans are even more free with their money than the English, but are not caricatured so much. Indeed, it is the American who tries to look like an Englishman who gets the most ridicule, and surely all can forgive the French for that.

A CONGRESS OF NATIONS.
The exposition draws all sorts of people, but the most curious and "sporty" of all are the Americans. The comic illustrated, gives us sketches of the "sports of all nations"—the clean shaven and curly eyed Briton, who bets with caution and takes in his winnings with cold and stony eye, the more excitable Irishman, who yells like a lunatic at the success of his favorite; the sentimental Italian, who bets on a horse because of its attractive name, and the quiet, contemplative or dreamy German, who never looks at the horse or the race, but selects his horse to bet

on by some occult process of his inner consciousness. As for the Americans—well, the Parisians insist that they are more French than English in their ways.

One might make a complete study of man's nature in the crowds daily seen on the streets. The American "mascher" is in his glory, but the French picture of him does not look familiar to us; the artist has been unable to keep his own nationality out of the sketch. The Frenchman from the village or country place is an upstanding figure of fun to the Parisian. The desperate effort of himself and wife to look and act just like city people and the many little things that give them away, are pictured in scores of satirical cuts. The French evidently think the Americans very susceptible to female charms and prone to ardent declarations. The one journal represents an old Yankee frantically clapping the waist of a young lady as they descend the stairs of the Eiffel tower.

"O, O, sir, your love is too ardent," says she.
"Heavens, no, madame!" he replies; "it is only that I am staggering—gladly on these stairs."

THE RACES DRAW THE CROWD.
The German, on the other hand, is always represented as stolid and incapable of catching the point of a joke. Thus, in one caricature, Herr Bierfas asks a fair Parisienne: "What you call that red neck?"
"Les Fontaines Lumineuses," she replies.
"Ah, yes, Herrmann—he is a name more soft and sweet—in one word—Kaiserlich-technisch!"

Herr Bierfas is astonished to learn that the Parisienne does not at once see the superiority of his word.

Next to the exposition, exciting it, indeed, for a week, were the grand races. There was first the ordinary, the French Derby, then the grand steeplechase, and finally the Grand Prix, or 100,000 franc stake. On the day of the Grand Prix everything else had to yield to the attraction of the contest. "Woo-man," as the French call it, seized on the whole population, and for once there was what Parisians are supposed to worship—equality. Grave senators and members of the cabinet, the merchant princes and finest ladies were pretty closely crowded in with the bourgeois middle class and the rabble.

"A BRITISH MASHER."
It seems a little unfortunate that President Sadi-Carnot should have chosen this time for his tour through the provinces; but at last accounts he was enjoying a semi-royal procession through Normandy and Brittany.
Betting was never so common as now, say all the reports; the sums betted were never so great. But the tone is changed. No one is now called a gambler—they are simply "calculators." And never was the intelligent interest in good horseflesh so great as now. The French are in that respect growing more like the English and Americans. On the other hand the sensation hunters complain a little. The "Purple Tint of Paris," of which so much has been written, have faded—apparently. The aristocrats and the coquette no more dangle in the Latin Quarter. The lecture is there, of course, for she is everywhere

—at least in cities—but the Fontaines, Nichettes and Rose Pommes are no longer so greatly gay, no longer splendidly and wittily wicked. Even the cancan is barred, the Jardin Mabille is almost staid, and the Cicerone des Lilas is positively strait laced. Have men grown more virtuous? Perhaps not, but they have certainly changed the method of their vice.

OLD PARIS IS DEAD.
There are plenty of new, and Paris is indeed in a state of festivity. The Parisians seem all the more delighted with the success of the exposition because there were grave fears whether the scheme could be carried out. It began when all Europe was an armed camp, apparently on the verge of war; it was continued through cabinet crises and an almost revolutionary change of administration, and completed during Boulangier's most threatening period. The government put forth its hand, and his supporters blushed, and all the rest of France roared with laughter and turned all its thoughts to the big business in hand. Boulangier is in England, harmless as if he were in his grave, and the exposition is a grand success. In France and America

NOT LOVE, BUT VERTIGO.
The man who once gets the public laugh fixed on him is doomed; no talent can save him. All the world laughed at Boulangier. All the world who can afford to be going to see the exposition. Vive la France!

A NINE FOLD MURDERER.
He is to be Hanged in Atlanta, Ga., for His Crimes.

Thomas G. Woolfolk, who has been convicted of murder in Atlanta, Ga., slaughtered nine people. The blood was shed on the morning of Aug. 8, 1887, between midnight and daylight, at the residence of the murderer's father, R. F. Woolfolk, on the Colleton road, twelve miles from Macon. Those who were killed were R. F. Woolfolk, Mrs. Martin Woolfolk, stepmother of the accused; Emma, Richard, Susan, Annie, Charles and Mattie Woolfolk, his brothers and sisters, and Mrs. Temperance West, a visitor.

The house where this wholesale slaughter was committed stands about a quarter of a mile from the road, on a slight elevation. It is a one-story house of four rooms, with a hall in the center. The accused slept in one of the front rooms with Richard, aged 20, and J. C. Woolfolk, aged 15, both his brothers. The others, both old and young people, slept in the other rooms of the house. When the bodies were discovered six were in one room and three in another. R. F. Woolfolk, his wife and four children being together, and three girls in a separate room. All were found with their skulls cloven. From the positions of Susan and Annie's bodies it was evident that they had both been struck down while trying to escape.

Thomas G. Woolfolk, the accused, appeared before the coroner's jury with bloody shirt sleeves. He was stripped, and blood was found on his legs. Afterward a bloody undershirt and a pair of drawers were found covered with blood. They were drawn from the well, and were the clothes of the accused. His story was that he was aroused by the groans of his father, and that he jumped out of a window and ran for help, and on his return got smothered with blood in assisting his mother to bed. It was claimed by the prosecution that he desired to secure his father's property. A sad feature of the affair is that the murderer had been married but two months before.

A FAMOUS EDUCATOR.
The Late Theodore Dwight Woolsey, Ex-President of Yale.

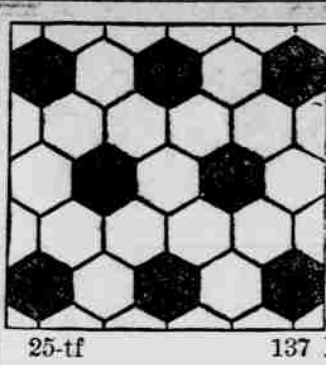
Three weeks before his death the late Theodore Dwight Woolsey slowly and painfully, and leaning heavily on the arm of his daughter, made a tour of Yale campus. He realized that the end was near, and gazed long and affectionately at the familiar college buildings wherein he had passed so many hours of his life, wherein he had administered most of his many successes. A resume of his connections with the institution will be interesting.

In 1820 he graduated, and although he was only 18 years old, delivered the valedictory before the fifty-eight members of his class. Three years later he became a Yale tutor for two years. After the three years of absence he again returned to his alma mater and was chosen professor of the Greek language and literature. He held that chair for fifteen years, or until, in 1846, he was appointed president. For a quarter of a century he presided over the great institution. In 1871, declining age caused him to resign, but he continued a member of the faculty.

Theodore Dwight Woolsey, D. D., LL. D., was born in New York city Oct. 31, 1801. His father, William W. Woolsey, was a prosperous merchant, and his mother, Elizabeth, was the daughter of President Timothy Dwight of Yale, and granddaughter of President Edwards. Shortly after his graduation Mr. Woolsey began the study of law in New York, but without intending to take it up as a profession.

He then entered the Theological seminary at Princeton, N. J. It was 1823, however, when he was licensed to preach. In 1827 he went to Europe, where he remained for three years, staying most of the time in Germany and France. In Germany he devoted his time to bringing as near perfection as possible his already remarkable knowledge of the Greek language and literature, studying under Goldfried Hermann at Leipzig, under Winkler at Bonn, and under Boeckh and Rapp at Berlin. He returned to America a ripe and finished scholar, and began his career as a professor at Yale with his great natural abilities enhanced as much as possible by thorough American and European training.

After he became president of the institution he brought about many changes and reforms, and the effects of the rigor and new life which he infused into Yale will be apparent as long as the college exists. One of the most important acts of his administration was the beginning of a system by which scholarships were conferred upon those members of the freshman class who showed special ability. He gave \$4,000 himself to establish four of these scholarships. During the first year of Mr. Woolsey's presidency an agreement in behalf of special scientific instruction resulted in the establishment of the department of philosophy and the arts in 1847. This led to the foundation of the Sheffield scientific school, and afterward in making a university of



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Yale, in 1900 President Woolsey originated a scheme for the organization of a Yale school of fine arts.
In 1896 President Woolsey gave his Greek library, which comprised nearly 1,000 volumes and was one of the finest private collections in existence, to the college, and followed it by many other gifts, among them being a check for \$3,000 toward the library building.

After his resignation, in 1871, Dr. Woolsey lived in New Haven, occasionally giving instruction in the Yale law school, but devoting most of his time to researches and studies, chiefly in political science. For several years he was one of the regents of the Southwestern institution and was a member and chairman of the American division of the committee for the revision of the New Testament. In 1884 he resigned from the Yale corporation. He was a stone time president of the American Home Missionary society.

Early in life Dr. Woolsey was favorably known by five excellent manuals, each containing the Greek text with his own English notes, of which there have been many editions prepared for the use of colleges in the United States. These are "The Alostis of Euripides," (1836), "The Antigone of Sophocles," (1836), "The Prometheus of Aeschylus," (1837), "The Electra of Sophocles," (1837), "The Gorgias of Plato," (1840). In 1846 he published his inaugural discourse upon "College Education," in which he expatiated upon the value of a classical education. His next book contained the address which he delivered in 1850, which was 150 years after the founding of the college, before the Yale Alumni, entitled "Historical Discourse Upon Yale College."

His "Introduction to the Study of International Law," which was designed as an aid in teaching as well as in historical studies, was published in 1860. He was also author of many other writings.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
Gen. Thomas J. Morgan, lately appointed United States commissioner of Indian affairs, has always identified himself closely with the Indian work. He has been a professor in an Indian college, and during the past five years has been principal of the Rhode Island State Normal school at Providence.

He was born in Franklin, Ind., August, 1839. He entered Franklin college, but left during his senior year to enter the army as a private in the Seventeenth Indiana, and served three months in the West Virginia campaign. In August, 1862, he reentered the service as first lieutenant in the Seventeenth Indiana, commanded by Col. Benjamin Harrison. He served three years in the Army of the Cumberland, rising to the rank of colonel of the Fourteenth United States Colored infantry and brevet brigadier general of United States volunteers. After the war he was graduated from the Rochester Theological seminary, and since then has been engaged in educational work.

The Great Pennsylvania Flood Explained.
This topographical map was furnished by the Pennsylvania state weather service, and it shows where the rainfall was unprecedented forty-eight hours before the flood. In the black districts the rainfall exceeded eight inches in places. The check lines cover the district in which the rainfall was from four to seven inches. The diagonal lines denote a rainfall of from one to four inches in the districts so marked. In the counties printed in white, including the entire eastern part of the state, the rainfall was less than one inch, showing how Philadelphia entirely escaped the flood, which was heaviest in the valleys of the Susquehanna and Conemaugh rivers—Philadelphia Free.

Dr. John McInerney.
Here is a portrait of Dr. John McInerney, the New York physician whose friends have reported that he disappeared on April 10, ostensibly going to Omaha, where a "good practice" awaited him. His subsequent residence has been reported to be in New York, where he has met with foul play, though William Connolly, of New York, claims to know where the doctor is. It is stated by McInerney's friends that he was not popular with that portion of the Clan-na-Gael under the dominance of Alexander Sullivan, and they think he has followed Dr. Cronin.

Where They Might Economize.
Bagley—I hear that Mrs. Moensthal has presented you with twins, Solomon.
Mr. Moensthal—Yes, it was a fact, twin boys or I'm a liar.
Bagley—Must be quite an expense, eh?
Mr. Moensthal—Yes, but dere's vone good thing I thought of. De same photograph will do for little key or little Jakes; dey look so much alike.—America.

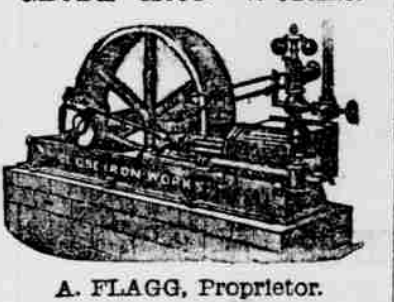
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Minister from Belgium.
M. Alfred Le Ghaet, who was recently appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Belgium to the United States, is a native of Brussels, where he was born in 1842. He studied in Brussels, and finished his preliminary schooling there. In 1863 he entered the diplomatic corps. During the first five years he served in different positions connected with the department of foreign affairs. He was gazetted secretary of legation to Florence in 1870, and was transferred to Rome in 1871.

Before leaving Rome for the United States M. Le Ghaet was the object of the most flattering demonstrations. King Humbert giving him a testimonial of his friendship and good will in bestowing on him the grand cordon of his order. M. Le Ghaet is a man of very high instincts, and is an enthusiastic collector of works of art.

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4-91	Timber Land.	10	50	100
4-92	Timber Land.	10	50	100
4-93	Timber Land.	10	50	100
4-94	Timber Land.	10	50	100
4-95	Timber Land.	10	50	100
4-96	Timber Land.	10	50	100
4-97	Timber Land.	10	50	100
4-98	Timber Land.	10	50	100
4-99	Timber Land.	10	50	100
4-100	Timber Land.	10	50	100